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The State Journal
Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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GREATEST IN KANSAS.
AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:
8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF:
The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,438	8,438	8,438
2	8,438	8,438	8,438
3	8,438	8,438	8,438
4	8,438	8,438	8,438
5	8,438	8,438	8,438
6	8,438	8,438	8,438
7	8,438	8,438	8,438
8	8,438	8,438	8,438
9	8,438	8,438	8,438
10	8,438	8,438	8,438
11	8,438	8,438	8,438
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24	8,438	8,438	8,438
25	8,438	8,438	8,438
26	8,438	8,438	8,438
27	8,438	8,438	8,438
28	8,438	8,438	8,438
29	8,438	8,438	8,438
30	8,438	8,438	8,438
31	8,438	8,438	8,438
Totals	222,504	241,178	231,198

*Sunday: no issue.
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 667,779, divided by 75, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,903. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) Frank P. MacLennan
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.
S. M. LAMBERT, Clerk of the District Court, Shawnee County, Kansas.

THE STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' association.

The STATE JOURNAL has the handsomest and most complete web stereotype perfecting press.

Eastern office, 73 Tribune Building, New York, Perry Lukens, Jr., manager.

Weather Indications.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Forecast till 9 p. m. Sunday.—For Kansas: Generally fair; probably cooler Sunday; north-westerly winds.

This is not Indian summer, it is the real thing.

THOMAS BRAINS REED for president in 1896. That sounds pretty well, doesn't it?

THERE were three Arctic expeditions this summer, each of which discovered nothing—except a cool summer resort.

In New York "bandits" hold up the street cars. Those effeminate New Yorkers haven't the nerve to hold up a railroad train.

EMMA GOLDMAN is the most famous anarchist in New York now; although she isn't more than one fourth as big as Herr Most.

"The man of the hour" is not always the man of the day, month and year. This proved to be the case with Governor Lewelling.

A RECENT Georgia rattlesnake has six buttons. And the name of the recent man who crossed his path is—trousers; that's the kind of buttons they were.

We will venture to say that when Secretary Bristow sees the immense crowd of people here to see McKinley on October 8, he will wish he had made McKinley's stop two hours instead of one.

How MUCH truth is there in this story that resubmission Republicans in the southern part of the state are organizing Overmyer clubs? What for? There doesn't seem to be any occasion for Overmyer clubs except among the postmasters that nominated him.

Now if we should only print the meanest things that are said into the ears of our reporters by Populists about Republicans, and by Republicans about Populists, there would be no getting along in this town. How lucky it is, that good newspaper judgment always stands between the hot-heads of both parties.

ABLENE Chronicle: The TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL has a web perfecting press, giving it a splendid equipment. The JOURNAL's daily circulation is now larger than that of any other daily printed in Kansas, and it is a bright paper that deserves all its prosperity.

TOPEKA is mad as a wet hen. It was announced that McKinley would speak there October 8, but the Republican state central committee has transferred him to Hutchinson, believing he can do most good in the Seventh district, where an attempt is being made to down Jerry Simpson.—Atchison Globe.

TOPEKA is no longer as mad as a wet hen; she has dried her feathers. McKinley is to speak here for an hour at the state house grounds. Come over.

JUDGE CALDERHEAD, the Republican nominee for congress in the Fifth district, is our style of a man. He believes now what he did before he was nominated. The people have so few chances to get such a man that they ought to elect Calderhead unanimously.—Emporia Gazette.

We suppose that Mr. Calderhead is to be elected to represent the people of the Fifth district. If he is not for free silver, he doesn't represent them, that's all. He is the servant of the people. He isn't sent to Washington to put his own opinions into law, nor is any other congressman.

THE TOPEKA JOURNAL is renewing an old war begun in Atchison six years ago on the "Hon." Why should the "Hon." be persecuted when the "Colt" and the "Maid" and the "Gen." go scot free.—Kansas City Star.

Because the "Hon." like "His Excellency" and other silly titles doesn't mean anything, while the military titles are in most cases fairly and honestly won. Besides, good newspaper usage has done away with the "Hon." as the columns of the Star itself exemplify.

THE A. R. U. men of Topeka don't exactly like the idea of the Populist state officers having Pullman passes. Let them vote against them then.—Burlington Republican.

It was a splendid play the Populists made (from a purely political standpoint) in which they won the A. R. U. vote in Topeka. They had apparently completely secured it. But they foolishly threw the fat in the fire by traveling on Pullman passes. Such a piece of political stupidity has never before been witnessed in Kansas.

Gov. McKINLEY will speak at Topeka October 8, to as many acres of people as can get within range of his voice.—Kansas City Journal.

Will the Journal please correct the above to read Hutchinson instead of Topeka?—Hutchinson News.

There is no need for a correction. McKinley is going to speak here as well as at Hutchinson, and he will speak to "acres of people."

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON is a young man of courage and high moral convictions. He will do for this town to the Mr. Sheldon appears to act on but one principle; viz, be sure you're right, then go ahead.

MARTIN'S DILEMMA.

By the State Journal Post.
Betwixt two stacks of hay the donkey stood,
Sing why Johnny, whoa Johnny;
And to his master he said with a grin,
Sing why Johnny, whoa Johnny.
They both were fair to look upon,
On one of them he was quite good,
But he couldn't quite decide which one,
Sing what Johnny, which Johnny.

Both stacks alike used once to smile on him,
Sing why Johnny, whoa Johnny;
And of each stack he had said his grim,
Sing why Johnny, whoa Johnny.
But that was when they both were one,
And he was in a tight spot,
Before the set of fashion's sun,
Sing what Johnny, which Johnny.

Time and reform had made a change since that,
Sing why Johnny, whoa Johnny;
He now no longer had a single pair,
Sing why Johnny, whoa Johnny.
He looked on his eyes with bitter pain,
Till wondering which he'd call his own,
He stared betwixt them, all alone,
Sing goodby Johnny, so long Johnny.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The Sunday amusement of the marshal of Horton is stopping baseball games.

The Peabody Graphic says a man down at Florence swapped a pair of mules for a coffin and a dollar.

Sunrise Prince, 2:13 $\frac{1}{2}$, after earnest solicitation has "accepted" an engagement with the Chase county fair.

A young man named Hay has been sent to the penitentiary from Sterling. His offense was necessarily a hay-nous one.

A Kansas surgeon who amputates a great many legs speaks of his patients as unfortunate people, whose ends have been defeated.

A man who is selling electric bells in Brown county, claims to be a son of Lew Wallace. That is only one of the penalties of writing books.

Peabody has organized a foot-ball team in spite of the vigorous opposition of the barbers and the medical profession in that place is all smiles.

A Coffeyville man is using whiskey to exterminate the bats in an old building. This is a revolting thing, whiskey has always been considered a bad producer.

The house of a farmer near White Cloud was entered by a thief and a \$150 gold watch taken. What surprises the farmer is that a lot of corn was never touched.

Hiawatha is hanging on to the endgrate of the band wagon by the eyebrows. The engineer who was the hero of the Minnesota forest fire looks like a man who lives at Hiawatha.

A boy out at Kingman was killed by a window falling on him. This is curious from the fact that hundreds of people have brick houses fall on them without being even phased.

The Minneapolis Messenger tells of a Democrat who never goes to the post-office for his mail, though he lives within two blocks of it, and never gets a letter until it is advertised.

A Cottonwood Falls paper says "Jessie" Harper of Illinois addressed a Populist meeting there. If it is Jessie Harper it is probable she wouldn't care to have it said she nominated Lincoln.

Peabody Graphic: The clatter, clatter of Joe Patchen's fair feet once echoed through the dull thoroughfares of Peabody. He was sold by a Peabody man only a few years ago for \$1,500.

A Horton man has been declared insane because he wanted to build pyramids in graveyards. Any man who would want to take that much work on himself doesn't need a jury to establish his insanity.

The Tariff
On Snow's Pine Expectant still the same. It cures coughs and colds, at 25 and 50 cents a bottle. For sale by all druggists.

The STATE JOURNAL's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Good work done by the Peerless.

PENALTY OF RICHES.

COLONEL INGERSOLL SAYS THEY ARE A WEARING LOAD.

Yet the Great Orator and Lawyer Enjoys a Princely Income—A Man of Simple Tastes and Pleasing Manners—Carefully Prepared Addresses.

[Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is to be found in a suit of rooms near the top of one of the tallest buildings on Wall street. Their ceilings are quite low; their walls are crowded with law books; their floors, made of hard wood, have neither carpet nor rug to break the sound of footsteps. The desks and chairs are of the ordinary type. Nothing in the rooms gives any indication of an occupant with a large income.

Although no one but Mr. Ingersoll himself knows precisely what that income is, friends somewhat familiar with his affairs estimate it to be from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year. So much money would easily enable him to rival the luxury of the offices of some New York lawyers, but he appears to prefer plain surroundings. It is a curious fact that those of his home are not unlike those of his offices. Although his income is large, he is known to have very effective means of getting rid of it. He is a generous man, giving to all beggars, whether big or little. Then, again, he is prone to yield to the solicitation of promoters of schemes, and without investigating these schemes as he ought he puts his money into them. As a consequence, he often finds himself out of pocket.

It is not an easy matter to find out what Colonel Ingersoll is doing. He is very much averse to talking about himself. In fact, nothing can be elicited from him directly regarding the matters that occupy his attention. He is not susceptible to the flattering arguments that as a man that has attracted attention by his ability as an orator and lawyer people, particularly those who sympathize with his well known views, are interested in learning all that is possible about him. He sternly refuses to pose as a great man or to cater to the popular taste for biographical detail. He does not think that people are worth writing about until they are dead, and not then even unless they have done something to make them worth remembering.

Colonel Ingersoll is not, however, an unapproachable or a reticent man. While the practice of his profession is exceedingly exacting of his time and strength, he never refuses to see a news-



COLONEL INGERSOLL and his GRANDCHILD, paper interviewer. He does not fail to treat him with perfect cordiality or to talk about anything except himself. If his visitor is interested in science, he will talk about that, or, in history or religion, he will talk freely on that subject. And he will manage to make himself very entertaining too. But he refuses to permit the publication of anything that he says unless it be in his own words, verbatim or literatim. His theory is that no man, however honest and painstaking, can reproduce exactly the ideas and language of another without being a shorthand writer. So if the interviewer cannot write shorthand Colonel Ingersoll will, if he has anything to say to the public in print, ask for a list of questions, dictate his answers to his own stenographer and furnish a copy.

Some of Mr. Ingersoll's intimate friends, with whom he sometimes talks about his work, are not so averse as he is to personal disclosures. "I was very curious to learn," said one of these friends, "how he wrote his lectures. I had an idea that they did not cost him much effort, so I mustered up courage one day and asked him. I learned, much to my surprise, that he spent a good deal of time on them. He works very hard to get the right word, one that will not only express his idea, but give the proper rhythm to his sentence. Some paragraphs in his lectures have cost him many hours of the hardest labor before he got them into the right shape. There is nothing unprepared or spontaneous in his writings or public utterances."

While Colonel Ingersoll is, as the world goes, a rich man, he is known to regard the millionaire with some pity if not contempt. "A great fortune," he once said in the writer's presence, "is a heavier and more ridiculous load than the old man of the sea. A man had better be dead than rich." It is of course easy for Colonel Ingersoll to talk in this way. He has plenty of money and doubtless finds it a great convenience. "If he were to remember," said a friend after hearing his opinion, "that \$50,000 is equivalent to an income of \$2,000,000, he would see that he, too, belongs to the despised class of millionaires."

Colonel Ingersoll's household comprises, besides his wife and her sister and two children of one of the daughters, and two cousins. He is devoted to his home and family and cares nothing for society. He has a house on Fifth avenue and a summer home on the Hudson near Dobbs Ferry.

N. W. P.

Disadvantages of Rapid Transit.
It is stated that a railway train traveling at the rate of 100 miles an hour could not be pulled up in a distance less than two miles.

A SOLDIER AT SEVENTEEN.

Interesting Career of Commander in Chief Lawler of the Grand Army.

Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an Englishman by birth and a thorough American by training. He first saw the light of day in Liverpool 80 years ago, but has lived nearly all his life in Rockford, Ill. His parents were poor, and he was hard at work as a boy of 17 when the war began. He promptly went to the front with the Nineteenth Illinois infantry and served throughout the war, participating in all the battles of his regiment. General Rosecrans complimented him for his bravery, and he was mustered out as sergeant brevet captain.

After the war Lawler organized the Rockville rifles and served 12 years in the national guard, rising to the rank of colonel. He joined the G. A. R. in 1866, soon after it was organized, and for 26 years has been post commander of



THOMAS G. LAWLER.

Nevers post No. 1, which, although not the first post organized, is now the oldest one in existence. Lawler is such an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R. that it is said he has missed but one post meeting in a quarter of a century. His term of service as post commander is also without an equal in the history of the Grand Army. He has also served as department commander of the order in Illinois. The occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary as post commander was made quite an event in Grand Army circles, and he was presented with a diamond medal in honor of his long service.

He is not only popular in Grand Army circles, but at home as well, a fact that is demonstrated by his 12 years of service as postmaster of Rockford. Colonel Lawler was a close friend and confidant of General John A. Logan, whom he closely resembles in appearance, it is said. He has been frequently spoken of as a promising candidate for governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket.

THEY MIXED THE WATERS.

How Oakland Prohibitionists Nominated Herbert in Mistake For Albert.

The Prohibitionists of Alameda county, Cal., never mix anything if they can help it, but they recently succeeded in so thoroughly mixing Herbert and Albert Waters of Oakland that they nominated Herbert for county clerk in mistake for Albert. Every one in Oakland was amused by the odd error—that is, every one but Albert. The brothers are twins who look so much alike that their mother cannot tell them apart, and it is further alleged that when Albert and Herbert look in the mirror each sometimes wonders which one of the twins he is. Not long ago Albert, who is an ambitious young politician, concluded that he would enjoy running for county clerk on the Prohibition ticket. He placed himself in the hands of his friends and was assured that the nomination would be his when the county convention met.

Then Albert did a very foolish thing. Unmindful of the fact that his twin brother was at large in Oakland, he went to Fresno on business, leaving his friends to look after his political fences. When convention day came, Albert was still in Fresno, and Herbert, who was ignorant of his brother's political aspirations, strolled into the convention hall, where, to his surprise, he met with a very enthusiastic reception. Albert's



HERBERT AND ALBERT WATERS.

friends were out on mass, and they were looking after his fences in loyal fashion, but Herbert knew nothing of this and silently congratulated himself on being more popular with his fellow townsmen than he had dreamed. He was still more agreeably surprised a few moments later when the convention nominated him for county clerk without a dissenting vote. He was called upon for a speech and greatly surprised his brother's friends by earnestly declaring that the honor was a great surprise to him.

The convention adjourned without discovering that Herbert was not Albert, and two days passed before Herbert learned that he had captured a nomination intended for Albert. He will run for county clerk, however, and expects to profit by Albert's popularity on election day. One of the greatest jokes connected with the affair occurred when one of Albert's friends made profuse apologies to Albert, as he supposed, only to learn later that the apologies had been made to Herbert.

Tearing Blood Into Plowshares.
There is enough iron in the blood of 48 men to make a 24 pound plowshare.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

safe, Pleasant and Efficient. As Harmless as Milk.

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Call at Marmont's
Prices Low and Goods Pretty. and see the new styles in Millinery.
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Wanted! every man in the city to stop at 527 Kans. Ave.
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W. M. HORD, DEALER EXCLUSIVELY IN MEN'S FINE SHOES.

The Topeka School of Physical Culture.
Active Class Work will begin Oct. 1st.
Prior to that time school room will be open every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock for consultation with pupils and the formation of classes.
IDA GERTRUDE RUSSELL.

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Home seekers' excursion to Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Arkansas, Louisiana and southwest Missouri. Tickets sold September 25 and October 9, good for twenty days. One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Santa Fe route.
St. Louis and Return \$9.50.
Tickets sold September 29 to October 6 inclusive, good to return including October 8. Santa Fe route.
Lawrence and Return 78 Cents for Bi-mark Fair.
Tickets sold September 28 to 29, good to return including September 30. Santa Fe route.
Kansas City and Return \$8.00.
For Priests of Pallas parade, for grand ball, for Carnival Krewe, the Santa Fe will sell tickets to Kansas City and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets sold October 1 to 7 inclusive, good to return including October 8. Special train from Kansas City to Topeka after Priests of Pallas parade October 2. Santa Fe route.
Priests of Pallas Parade at Kansas City October 2.
Special train leaving Kansas City after the parade by the Santa Fe route. \$2.50 for the round trip.
Best soft nut coal \$2.50 per ton.
J. W. F. HUGHES, Fifth and Adams.